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A GREAT SUCCESS.

The Remarkable Progress of John Wedderburn & Co.

In Spite of the General Stagnation in Business This Firm's Clients Continue to Increase—Honorable Methods and Intelligent Enterprise Result in Public Confidence—An Interesting Testimonial.

(From Baltimore News, Thursday, April 15, 1897.)

Washington, D. C., April 15.—In these days when depressed conditions mark almost all enterprises it is not remarkable that the success of one man should attract such general attention. The wonderful strides made within the past year or two by the well-known patent firm of John Wedderburn & Co. have been noted by the most experienced business men with astonishment, but an investigation of the methods which Mr. Wedderburn has employed furnishes the key to the mystery. Heretofore the patent business has been conducted on a comparatively small scale and by the use of methods which in these days must be said to be antiquated. Thus the entire expense of maintaining a patent agency has been borne by a small number of clients whose fees has been levied upon by the attorneys for a very considerable profit. Under such conditions it is not remarkable that but little progress should be made.

Mr. Wedderburn has brought to his aid the most approved modern methods. His office in Washington is within a few feet of the Patent Office and his force of more than 250 clerks is distributed through three large buildings. This little army of employees is made up of the most skillful experts that generous salaries can hire and only work of the highest possible character is permitted to leave the office.

In addition to his unusual facilities Mr. Wedderburn has placed his business before almost every inventor of the United States through the medium of the newspapers. He has in addition provided an endowment from which a handsome award of \$150 in cash is made monthly to the inventor of the simplest and best device forwarded to the company. This award is similar in character to those made by the famous scientific societies of America and Europe, and is intended to enable the inventor fortunate enough to secure it either to develop his patent and place it on the market, to protect it in foreign countries, or to purchase a scholarship in one of the great industrial trade schools where the use of tools is taught in a thoroughly scientific

manner and from which an inventor may graduate fully equipped to pursue his investigations in any direction of modern applied science and entirely competent to make with his own hands all the appliances, models, etc., he may require. The awarding of this handsome sum in cash is made monthly by a most distinguished board of prominent public and business men composed of United States Senator William M. Stewart, Chairman; Representative Claude M. Swanson, of Virginia, Mr. John C. Eckloff, Cashier of the Second National Bank of Washington; Mr. Frederick E. Woodward of the well-known firm of Woodward & Lothrop and Mr. A. C. Moses of the great business house of Wm. B. Moses & Sons. With their interests in the hands of such a Board of Awards it goes without saying that the inventors of the country feel entirely satisfied with the decisions rendered each month.

Mr. Wedderburn's method of conducting patent business has drawn forth many expressions of approval from prominent public men hundreds of whom are his personal friends. Quite recently so distinguished a public man as Vice-President Stevenson addressed the following letter to Mr. Wedderburn:

"United States Senate Chamber,
"Office of Vice-President,
"Feb. 2, 1897.
"John Wedderburn & Co., Wash-
"ington, D. C.

"Gentlemen: You have been so highly spoken of to me by my friends as men of strict integrity and prompt in all business matters that I do not hesitate to commend you to such of my friends who may need the advice and assistance of a reliable attorney.

"Very truly yours,
"A. E. STEVENSON,
"Vice-President United States."
Scores of Senators and Representatives have gladly availed themselves of Mr. Wedderburn's recognized ability and integrity to refer to him the business of their constituents sent to them "for reference to reputable attorneys."

It is, perhaps, natural that Mr. Wedderburn's success should be envied by some of his would-be rivals whose business has suffered by the comparison with the enterprise, publicity and guaranteed fairness that have characterized the system pursued by his firm. His position as leader in his profession is so impregnable, however, that even his most unscrupulous detractors have been unable to successfully assail him.

"Mr. Wedderburn's advent in the important field of patent soliciting," said Leslie's Weekly, in a recent issue, "has done more than any other one thing to kill off the so-called 'no-patent-no-pay' attorneys who have been the bane of the guileless inventor from time immemorial. These attorneys pretend to secure patents on contingent fees, but they protect themselves by compelling the inventor to deposit in some bank either sufficient cash or good security to guarantee the payment of the fee as soon as the patent is allowed. This being done, the 'no-patent-no-pay' attorney devotes all his energies to securing a patent in the shortest possible space of time. As the government always strenuously contests every claim of a patent, these unprincipled solicitors waste no time in controversy with the examiners in the United States Patent Office, but promptly yield every point down to a single claim, which, if the

government concedes, they make the basis of an application for allowance. The result is that the inventor, instead of securing a broad patent, covering his device at every point to protect him against infringement, obtains a one claim patent that is absolutely worthless, and which he could not dispose of at any price."

Mr. Wedderburn is most vigilant in protecting the interests of his clients. A few weeks ago certain patent attorneys anxious to injure his business began to circulate malicious and defamatory reports regarding his method of business. The purpose of these slanders was to cripple his enterprise and strike a blow at the interests of his clients. Mr. Wedderburn at once filed a suit for damages of \$25,000 against C. A. Snow & Co., and this suit is now pending in the courts of the District of Columbia. Mr. Wedderburn declares that he will spare no expense to protect himself and his clients at all times and under all circumstances.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CORBETT IS STILL SORE.

The Ex-Champion Challenges Fitzsimmons to Fight him Again.

New York, April 20.—James J. Corbett formally challenged Robert Fitzsimmons to meet him again in the prize ring, and deposited \$5,000 as a forfeit. The challenge was as follows:

"To Robert Fitzsimmons, Champion of the World: I hereby challenge you to box any number of rounds for the championship of the world, under the provisions of the law, before any club offering the best inducements.

"As it would be a violation of the law to propose a side stake, that is a detail that may be settled at your pleasure.

"As an evidence of my sincerity, however, I have to-day deposited the sum of \$5,000, which I invite you to cover and name a time and place to meet me and arrange the final details.

"JAMES J. CORBETT."
Fitzsimmons is still to be heard from.

Fitzsimmons to-night declared that he meant to pay no attention to challenges from Corbett or any one else for a time, as he had earned a rest and meant to have it. He added, however, that he proposed to follow Corbett's example as dictator of the prize ring, and his reply was that the latter should earn a reputation as a fighter instead of a boxer before he presumed to challenge him.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; to-day Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Wherever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy becomes known the people will have nothing else. For sale by J. F. Mackey & Co. and B. C. Hough & Co., Lancaster, S. C.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,000 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

Subscribe for the ENTERPRISE— one year \$1; six month 50 cents.

STOP MAKING RUTS.

They Are Menace to All Good Roads And Make Poor Ones Worse—Broad Wheels Lighten The Horse's Labor, Save Time And Improve The Roadway.

Narrow tires are a prolific source of trouble and expense in the maintenance of highways and have been condemned by all authorities on roadmaking. A writer in the Davenport (Ia.) Republican makes some suggestions in this connection, which, while not entirely new, are worthy of consideration. He says:

Since the question of good roads is being considered with more interest almost daily, I beg to offer a few suggestions to our present country roads being kept in repair, with little expense and no attention required to speak of, after they are once properly leveled off and graded, allowing the necessary fall for good drainage. Would it not be feasible to urge the use of broad tired wheels for wagons, say 3 or 4 inches wide, and, in order to secure their early adoption, levy a tax on all wagons having tires less than 3 inches wide, while wagons with 3 inch tires, or even wider, should not be taxed as much, if at all?

In this, as in other cities, the use of narrow tired wheels for heavy hauling, particularly over paved streets, is prohibited by law, and why should this law not be applicable to all wagons with narrow tires used in the country for the betterment and improvement of the common dirt roads? With few exceptions the present 1½ inch tire wagons are cutting our country roads into ruts and making them almost impassable. If it were not for the ruts our country roads would drain off nicely and be in good condition the year round, but during the wet season, especially in the spring, after the frost leaves the ground, the 1½ inch tire wheels act as a plow and find their way some 8 to 12 inches into the soil.

The narrow tired wheels are being used in less numbers every year, since the farmers fully realizes the fact that he must use broad tires in order to lighten the load for the horses, especially over the soft meadows and fields. Farmers would be only too willing to abide by the law by using broad tires, providing the law is rigidly enforced. The use of broad tired wheels would enable the farmer to haul heavier loads to market, and where he now makes three trips to transport the produce to market only two would be necessary. This to him would be a saving of labor, time and horseflesh.

It is said the average cost of moving a ton one mile over our country roads at the present time is about 25 cents and for five miles \$1, not including the time lost by the farmer. Such a tax for hauling is heavier than that paid for simply keeping ordinary roads in repair. As a natural consequence, when the roads are improved, heavier loads can be hauled and better speed secured. Why not, then, better encourage the use of broad tired wheels exclusively for the improvement of our roads? In my opinion the question of good roads cannot be passed upon more economically

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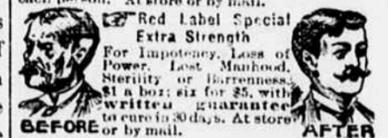
by our county supervisors and obtain equal results than by levying a tax on all narrow tired wagons. Have each wagon so taxed, numbered and recorded and the revenue derived therefrom placed for the improvement of country roads in the district where the taxpayer resides. Should an inducement be offered to discard the narrow tired wagon wheels it would only be a question of time when they would be a thing of the past and the broad tired wheels would be used exclusively instead.

Nervous Debility.



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT

THE ORIGINAL. ALL OTHERS IMITATIONS. Is sold under positive Written Guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Nervousness, Wakefulness, Fits, Hysteria, Quickness, Night Losses, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains, Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium, or Liquor, which leads to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. At store or by mail, \$1 a box; six for \$5; with written guarantee to cure or refund money. Sample package, containing five days' treatment, with full instructions, 25 cents. One sample only sold to each person. At store or by mail.



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IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893. Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVES' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly, ABNEY, CARR & CO.

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